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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WESTERN DIVISION

OREGON HANDBOOK

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

(1) To protect and restore the soil resources of the Nation by assisting farmers to plant soil-building crops and carry out soil-building and range-building practices.

(2) To raise farm income by bringing supplies of major crops in line with demand and by offering payment to farmers for cooperating in bringing about better conditions for agriculture.

(3) To stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers.

PART I. 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by planting within farm acreage allotments and by carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices.

Individual farm allotments are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for wheat in all counties, and for potatoes and commercial vegetables in counties in which the production of these crops is important. Normal yields are also established for wheat and potatoes.

WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments and yields are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for all farms on which wheat is grown.

Payment and deduction on wheat-allotment farms.—A payment will be computed equal to 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in its wheat acreage allotment. The approximate amount of the wheat payment is shown on Form WR-406B.

A deduction will be made on a wheat allotment farm of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of its wheat acreage allotment.

Non-wheat-allotment farms.—A farm may be considered to be a non-wheat-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the

wheat so elect. A farm for which a wheat acreage allotment was not determined is also considered to be a non-wheat-allotment farm. No wheat payment will be made on a non-wheat-allotment farm.

On a non-wheat-allotment farm the deduction will be 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat determined by the county committee for the farm or 10 acres, whichever is larger.

Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when wheat is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat, or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas; (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is not disposed of prior to reaching the jointing stage, or June 1, 1940, whichever is earlier, by cultivating, mowing and leaving on the land, or by close pasturing; or (3) any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture mentioned above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or seed or reaches maturity.

POTATOES

In Baker, Clackamas, Columbia, Crook, Deschutes, Hood River, Klamath, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Umatilla, Washington, and Yamhill Counties a potato allotment will be determined for each farm which normally grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

A payment will be computed equal to 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes determined by the county committee for each acre in the potato allotment. The approximate potato payment is shown on WR-406B.

If an acreage in excess of the potato acreage allotment or 3 acres, whichever is larger, is planted on a farm in the above-listed counties, a deduction of 30 cents per bushel of the farm's normal yield will be made for each excess acre. If a producer plants less than 80 percent of the potato acreage allotment, the allotment and consequently the payment will be reduced.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

In Clackamas, Columbia, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill Counties a commercial-vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is 3 acres or more.

A payment will be computed at \$1.50 for each acre in the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment determined for the farm. The approximate vegetable payment is shown on WR-406B. If a producer plants less than 80 percent of the commercial-vegetable allotment, the allotment and consequently the payment will be reduced.

A deduction of \$20 per acre will be made for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment or 3 acres.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops, including potatoes in the counties not listed as com-

mercial-potato counties, sweetpotatoes other than for starch, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, annual strawberries, commercial bulbs, and flowers, but excluding peas for canning or freezing and sweet corn for canning, of which the major portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING ALLOTMENT

A total soil-depleting allotment shall be determined for each farm for which a wheat or potato acreage allotment is determined. A deduction will be made of \$5 for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the larger of (1) the total soil-depleting acreage allotment determined for the farm, plus the acres of wheat, potatoes, and commercial vegetables with respect to which deductions are made, or (2) 20 acres.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The maximum amount that may be earned on a farm by carrying out soil-building practices is the sum of the following items:

(1) \$2 per acre of commercial orchards (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) and perennial vegetables on the farm January 1, 1940.

(2) 3 cents per acre of noncrop pasture land plus 75 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity. The amounts computed under this item shall not be less than 10 cents times the number of such acres, or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

(3) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat and potato acreage allotments with respect to which payment is computed, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

For any farm where the sum of the payments computed for wheat, potatoes, commercial vegetables, and under items 1, 2, and 3 above is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference. In addition, a payment will be computed of \$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees, not to exceed a total of \$30 per farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

In determining the acceptability of the methods used in carrying out soil-building practices, the farmer should be guided by the specifications contained herein and any additional specifications issued by the State committee or by the county committee with the approval of the State committee, as needed in the interest of soil conservation. This applies particularly to rates, dates, and methods of seeding, cultural practices, adaptability of soil-conserving crops, trees or shrubs, methods of weed control, etc., used in connection with soil-building practices.

The farmer must make sure that the seed used is adapted to the community, free from noxious weed and relative free from other weed seed, and is seeded in sufficient quantity to meet the minimum seeding requirements in good viable seed. The farmer will be required to cooperate with governmental insect-control agencies in the area where the farm is located, whenever an organized insect-control campaign is operated in the area.

The approximate maximum amount that may be earned, by use of the soil-building practices in this handbook, on any farm in Oregon, is the amount shown on the farm plan and estimate sheet,

WR-406B. If all or part of the labor, seed, or materials is furnished by any governmental agency, no credit or only partial credit will be given for the practice. The county committee will furnish further detailed information.

The farmer should plan his operations for the year, considering the very best farm plan for that farm, and then determine whether or not his planned soil-building practices for the year will bring about the greatest possible amount of soil conservation.

Any combination of soil-building practices on the same land may be allowed by the county committee subject to the approval of the State committee.

The soil-building practices listed below are applicable in all counties in Oregon when carried out on cropland and noncropland, except when otherwise specified.

The 1940 crop year for carrying out the soil-building practices will be from December 1, 1939, through November 30, 1940.

Application of Materials

Practice (1) (i).—Application of superphosphate: Application of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) to, or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, annual rye grass, or permanent pasture.—\$1.50 for the application of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent, 48 pounds of available (P_2O_5)).

Not less than 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent, 32 pounds of available P_2O_5) per acre, excluding raw rock phosphate or basic slag, shall be eligible for credit.

Where fertilizers or soil amendments are used containing more than one substance which qualifies under a practice, only one of the substances may be counted toward meeting practice unit requirements.

No credit will be allowed for this practice when the application is made to or in connection with a soil-depleting crop.

Practice (2).—Application of gypsum: Application of 300 pounds of gypsum containing 18 percent or more sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent). \$1.50 for the application of 300 pounds of 18 percent gypsum (or its sulphur equivalent).

The only equivalent that will be acceptable under this practice is 54 pounds of pure sulphur, which can be applied in the form of crude sulphur containing not less than 85 percent pure sulphur, ground sufficiently fine to permit proper spreading.

MINIMUM APPLICATIONS ARE: (1) Not less than 50 pounds of gypsum per acre containing 18 percent sulphur or sulphur equivalent in the following counties: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill.

(2) Not less than 100 pounds of gypsum per acre containing 18 percent sulphur or sulphur equivalent in the following counties: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler.

Practice (4).—Application of mulching materials: Application of not less than 2 tons, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard and stable manure, per acre in orchards or on commercial-vegetable land—\$1.50 for the application of not less than 2 tons per acre.

Equivalent: 2 tons of leguminous hay.

Practice (5).—Application of ground limestone: Application of the following quantities of ground limestone or its equivalent in areas as designated in which the average cost of ground limestone to farmers is:

(iii) More than \$3 but not more than \$5 per ton. Applicable only in that portion of Coos County lying within 32 miles of the lime plant at North Bend—1,000 pounds.

(iv) More than \$5 per ton. Applicable in the counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Curry, Douglas, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Linn, Lincoln, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill, and Coos County except that portion of such county lying within 32 miles of

the lime plant at North Bend—600 pounds—\$1.50 for the application of the weight designated above in the respective areas.

In areas where ground limestone costs between \$3 and \$5 per ton the equivalent shall be 900 pounds of pure calcium carbonate.

In areas where ground limestone costs over \$5 per ton, the equivalent shall be 540 pounds of pure calcium carbonate.

Application shall be not less than 1,440 pounds of pure calcium carbonate per acre.

Seedings

Practice (6).—Seeding alfalfa: \$1.50 per acre. This practice is limited to cropland and orchard land.

Adapted varieties of alfalfa must be used.

Practice (7).—Seeding permanent grasses or pasture mixtures containing a full seeding of legumes, or grasses, or both, other than timothy and redtop: \$3.00 per acre.

This practice is limited to cropland and orchard land.

Seedings under this practice may consist of Ladino clover and strawberry clover in all counties, and crested wheatgrass and slender wheatgrass in Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, and Klamath Counties and all counties east thereof.

The minimum rate for seeding strawberry or Ladino clover shall be 3 pounds per acre.

The minimum rate for seeding crested wheatgrass and slender wheatgrass shall be 5 pounds per acre for solid seedings, and not less than 2 pounds per acre when the seeding is made in cultivated rows, which shall be on the contour.

A mixture of either or both crested wheatgrass or slender wheatgrass and alfalfa, which contains not less than 40 percent by weight of wheatgrass, may be seeded on land subject to erosion. Seedings of this mixture must be at a rate of not less than 10 pounds per acre.

Practice (8).—Seeding annual sweet clover, biennial legumes, perennial legumes (other than alfalfa), perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such crops qualifying at a higher rate of credit under any other practice): \$1.50 for each 2 acres.

This practice is limited to cropland and orchard land.

Seedings under this practice are restricted to those varieties of annual sweet clover, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses or mixtures, recommended for the locality by the Oregon Experiment Station or Extension Service and approved by the State committee.

Practice (9).—Seeding winter legumes: \$1.50 for each acre.

Winter legumes shall consist of those varieties of winter legumes recommended for the locality by the Oregon Experiment Station or Extension Service and approved by the State committee, seeded between August 15, 1940, and November 30, 1940, inclusive, in the following counties: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill, and Union, and on irrigated land in any county.

Practice (12).—Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy or redtop: \$1.50 for each 4 acres.

Pasture Improvement

Practice (13).—Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or legumes: \$1.50 for each 10 pounds of seed used.

Applicable legumes and grasses or mixtures shall be those varieties recommended for the locality by the Oregon Experiment Station or Extension Service and approved by the State committee.

If a mixture is sown containing domestic or Italian ryegrass, the amount of this grass in the mixture shall not exceed 25 percent by weight.

Each county committee shall prepare specifications for the seeding and protecting of newly seeded areas on noncrop pasture land and when approved by the State committee these specifications shall apply to this practice in this county.

Practice (14).—Natural reseeding of noncrop, open pasture by nongrazing during the normal pasture season on an acreage equal to two-thirds of the number of acres of such pasture required to carry one animal unit for a 12-month period: \$1.50 for deferred grazing on two-thirds of the number of acres required to carry 1 animal unit for a 12-month period.

The normal pasture season will be not less than 120 continuous days of deferred grazing, beginning with start of forage growth to seed maturity between the dates of February 1 and July 31, 1940. These periods will be determined for each county by the county committee with the approval of the State committee.

On land on which cattle or horses are grazed, the area to be reseeded by nongrazing must be fenced sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock.

On land used exclusively for grazing sheep, either the area to be reseeded must be fenced and the fence sufficiently maintained to prevent the entry of livestock or the entry of livestock must be prevented by herding.

The remaining noncrop, open pasture land on such farm shall not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

Prior to carrying out the practice the operator shall submit to the county committee, in writing, the designation of the area to be reseeded by nongrazing.

A minimum of 15 percent of the noncrop pasture land on the farm may be included in this practice.

Practice (15).—Development of springs or seeps: \$1.50 for each 5 cubic feet of soil or gravel or 3 cubic feet of rock formation excavated. Prior approval must be obtained for this practice from the county committee. This practice is applicable in all counties except Columbia, Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Lincoln, and Tillamook. If the total cost of the development is \$20 the minimum credit shall be \$20. The maximum credit shall be \$100 for this practice. Detailed specifications will be furnished the operator at the time approval is given.

Practice (16).—Construction of reservoirs and dams: \$1.50 for each 10 cubic yards of material moved in making the fill or excavation, or for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry.

This practice is applicable in all counties except Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Hood River, Linn, Lincoln, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill.

Prior approval shall be secured from the county committee for this practice, at which time detailed specifications will be given to the operator.

Practice (17).—Green-manure and cover crops:

(a) **RATE OF CREDIT—\$1.50 per acre.**

(1) A good stand and good growth of annual legumes (except lespedeza) or biennial legumes may be turned under as green manure on cropland or orchard land.

(2) A good stand and good growth of barley, oats, rye, commercial mustard, rape, turnips, mixtures of small grains (except wheat) and legumes (except perennial legumes), Italian rye-grass, or *Bromus secalinus* may be turned under as green manure on commercial-vegetable, potato, or orchard land.

(3) A good stand and a good growth of any of the above crops may be left on the land as cover crops in orchards, or on commercial-vegetable or potato land if not pastured, or be used for grain, hay, seed, or forage.

(4) A good stand and a good growth of perennial legumes may be left as a cover crop in orchards if not pastured or used for grain, hay, seed, or forage.

(b) **RATE OF CREDIT—\$1.50 for each 2 acres.**

(1) A good stand and good growth of barley, oats, rye, commercial mustard, rape, turnips, mixtures of small grains (except wheat) and legumes (except perennial legumes), Italian rye-grass, or *Bromus secalinus* may be turned under on cropland other than commercial-vegetable or potato land.

Green-manure crops shall be turned under after attaining at least 2-months' growth with no utilization for grain, hay, pasture, or seed, or for canning purposes.

Any crop for which credit is given under any other practice may not be used for this practice.

Any crop from which seed is harvested by mechanical means cannot be used for this practice.

All green-manure crops must be inspected by a community committeeman or supervisor prior to turning under.

If green-manure crops are turned under on land subject to erosion, such crops must be followed by a winter cover crop.

Erosion Control

Practice (20).—Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided: \$1.50 for each 200 linear feet of terrace constructed.

Plans for establishing of terraces on cropland in 1940 must have the prior approval of the county committee.

Terraces must be constructed so as to effectively control soil erosion or conserve moisture on the area involved. The work should preferably be done under the supervision of a competent engineer.

Terraces should be from 15 to 20 feet wide (the steeper the slope the narrower the terrace) and 18 inches high when settled, with sufficient grade to carry to the outlet. The length of a terrace should not exceed 1,500 feet.

The vertical drop between terraces shall be approximately 3 feet on 4-percent slope, 3½ feet on 6-percent slope, 4 feet on 8-percent slope, and 4½ feet on 10-percent slope.

Each terrace must have an outlet of such character to prevent erosion at the outlet.

Practice (21).—Construction of concrete or rubble-masonry check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of irrigated cropland and orchard land: \$1.50 for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble-masonry structure.

Practice 21 is applicable only in the counties of Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Crook, Deschutes, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Washington, Wheeler, and Yamhill.

Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee, at which time detailed specifications will be furnished.

Practice (22).—Construction of 300 linear feet of ditching, with a depth of 1 foot and a top width of 4 feet, for the diversion and spreading of flood water or well water on pasture land or hay land: \$1.50 for each 300 linear feet of ditching constructed.

This practice is applicable in all the counties of Oregon except Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, Lincoln, Coos, and Curry.

Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee, at which time detailed specifications will be given to the operator.

Practice (23).—Riprapping live streams: \$1.50 for each cubic yard of riprap of rock.

Rock riprap constructed along active streams for the control of erosion of farm land will qualify under this practice if constructed in accordance with instructions furnished by the county committee.

Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started, at which time detailed instructions will be furnished to each co-operator whose project is approved.

Practice (26).—Contour listing, deep or shallow subsoiling, or contour furrowing noncrop land (the acreage of this practice shall be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow or strip being considered to occupy an area not in excess of ½ rod in width): \$1.50 for each 4 acres.

This practice applies to the counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler.

Furrows must be made on the contour and not less than 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep and not more than 25 feet apart, with dams placed at intervals not more than 50 feet apart.

This practice is not applicable on loose sandy soils.

Practice (31).—Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. No credit will be given for this practice on any farm when carried out on light sandy soils or in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion: \$1.50 for each 4 acres.

This practice is acceptable in the following counties: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler.

Cropland must be summer-fallowed in such a manner as to leave sufficient crop residue on or near the surface, so as to prevent erosion from wind or water, and no straw or stubble shall be burned on the area.

All tillage implements used for incorporating the straw or trash into the surface soil shall leave the surface rough and shall leave the stubble and trash on and near the surface.

Practice (35).—Contour seeding of small grain crops: \$1.50 for each 10 acres.

This practice applies to nonirrigated land in the following counties: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler.

To qualify, seedings in 1940 must be on slopes in excess of 2 percent. Drill rows must follow approximately the contour lines of the field in which the practice is being applied.

Operations such as crosswise harrowing or diagonal drilling of corners which would destroy the effect of the contour seeding will disqualify the entire acreage in the field.

This practice must be carried out according to specifications on an entire field if the field is to qualify.

Forestry

Practice (38).—Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting if necessary, a good stand of forest trees, planted between July 1, 1936, and July 1, 1940: \$3 per acre.

There shall be not less than 200 living trees per acre.

Trees shall be protected from livestock by a fence, if necessary.

Land shall be cultivated sufficiently to control weed growth.

The area occupied by forest trees planted in rows shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ rod on either side of row and in block planting of forest trees the area occupied by such planting shall be a block consisting of the area occupied by trees plus $\frac{1}{2}$ rod beyond the outside row of trees.

Practice (40).—Planting forest trees (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife or in protective plantings), provided such trees are protected and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife management: \$7.50 per acre.

There shall be a minimum of 300 trees and/or shrubs per acre on land properly prepared for planting.

Land shall be kept in a good state of cultivation, and livestock shall be excluded, by fencing if necessary.

Varieties of shrubs and trees which shall qualify under this practice shall be varieties recommended for the locality by the Oregon Experiment Station or Extension Service and approved by the State committee.

Other Practices

Practice (43).—Control of serious infested plots of perennial noxious weeds, on cropland, orchard land, or noncrop pasture land, in organized weed-control districts, in accordance with good chemical or tillage methods: \$7.50 per acre.

This practice applies in all counties in weed-control districts organized in accordance with the Oregon Weed Law (Title 18, div. 1, ch. XX, Oregon Code, 1930, as amended by ch. 451, Oregon Laws, 1937).

Perennial noxious weeds shall include: Canada thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, white top or hoary cross, leafy spurge, and Russian knapweed.

Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee, at which time detailed specifications will be given to the operator.

Practice (46).—Renovation of perennial grasses or perennial legumes and mixtures of perennial grasses and legumes: \$1.50 for each 2 acres.

This practice may follow any one of three types, as follows:

(1) Renovation for restoring of deteriorated stands, renovation to be performed during dormant period or between crops. Reseeding of poor stands may be required where such seeding is considered to be good farming practice by the county committee. Prior approval must be obtained for this practice, at which time detailed specifications will be given to the operator.

(2) Perennial grasses, mixtures of perennial grass and perennial legumes, or 1-year-old alfalfa, renovated to a minimum depth of 2 inches shall qualify, provided the area is reseeded at a rate not less than 4 pounds per acre.

Irrigation must not follow this practice until all dislodged weed roots have been exposed long enough to die. Anyone desiring to use this practice shall notify the county committee of such intention and get prior approval.

(3) Renovation of alfalfa to restore stands that have been stunted because of poor water penetration. The soil shall be subsoiled or chiseled to a depth

of at least 10 inches or more, as determined by the county committee. Subsoiling or chiseling shall be at a maximum interval of 3½ feet.

Practice (47).—Subsoiling: \$1.50 for each 4 acres.

Cropland or orchard land shall be subsoiled to a depth of not less than 10 inches. The acreage will be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow being considered to occupy a strip not in excess of ½ rod in width.

SOIL-DEPLETING ACREAGE

Any acreage of land devoted during the 1940 crop year to one or more of the following crops or uses will be considered as soil-depleting acreage:

Corn planted for any purpose, except sweet corn or popcorn grown in a home garden for use on the farm;

Grain sorghums, kale, lentils, sugar beets, mangels, cowbeets, or broom corn planted for any purpose;

Potatoes or annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose, except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm;

Commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, safflower, or hemp harvested for any purpose;

Field beans planted for any purpose or peas planted for canning, freezing, or dried peas, except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm or when incorporated into the soil as green manure;

Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner or on nonirrigated cropland (except diked land in Clatsop and Columbia counties) when matched acre for acre by biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses seeded alone in a workmanlike manner;

Wheat planted or regarded as planted for any purpose on a wheat-allotment farm;

Wheat on a nonwheat-allotment farm harvested for any purpose after reaching maturity;

Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops harvested for grain;

Wheat on a nonwheat-allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, including designated mixtures containing wheat on any farm, harvested for hay, except when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner and the nurse crop is cut green for hay or except when such crops are grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes;

Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed;

Sweet sorghums harvested for grain, seed, or sirup;

Land summer-fallowed, except when such land is seeded in 1940 to adapted varieties of perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of these crops recommended by the Oregon Experiment Station or Extension Service and approved by the State committee, or is irrigated land which is cultivated periodically to control noxious weeds.

PAYMENT PROVISIONS

Division of special-crop payments.—In general, the crop-allotment payments and deductions will be divided between landlords and tenants as the crop is divided. In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm, the share of each person in the payment or deduction will be that indicated on ACP-95 if all interested persons agree.

Division of soil-building payments.—The payments earned in connection with the soil-building practices will be paid to the landlord or tenant who carried out the soil-building practices.

Deductions from other farms.—If a person complies on one farm and has an interest in any other farm which is not in compliance to

the extent that deductions exceed the payments, the payments due him on the farm in compliance will be reduced by his share of the deductions carried over from any farm not in compliance.

Increase in small payments.—If the total payment computed for any person is less than \$200, the payment will be increased by an amount fixed by the law. Information as to the exact amount of the increase can be obtained from the county committee.

Payments limited to \$10,000.—Combined range and agricultural conservation payments to any individual, partnership, or estate are limited by the law to \$10,000 in a State; a corporation or association is, by the law, limited to \$10,000 in the United States.

Deductions for association expenses.—The estimated administrative expenses of the county agricultural conservation association shall be deducted pro rata from the payments computed for all the farms in the county.

Materials furnished as grants of aid.—Wherever superphosphate or seeds are furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices, a deduction will be made from the payment for the farm in the amount of the average cost of the material to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Any material secured as a grant of aid must be used in accordance with the purposes for which such material was furnished. If the county committee finds that the material has not been used for the purpose for which it was furnished, a deduction at twice the rate of the cost of the material will be made.

Defeating purposes of the program.—Congress has authorized payments only to persons whose cooperation results in net contributions to the program. Accordingly, payment will be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

Idle farms.—The only payments which will be made with respect to farms which are not operated in 1940 are payments for carrying out soil-building practices.

Payments made or computed without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment will be made without regard to question of title under State law and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor, except as stated in the paragraph on assignments, and indebtedness to the United States which is subject to setoff.

Availability of funds.—All payments provided for in this handbook are subject to the limits determined by appropriations which Congress may provide. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

APPLICATION PROVISIONS

Eligibility for payment.—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the payment with respect to a farm may be computed and who, at the time of harvest, is the owner-operator who is entitled to share in any of the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or who is owner or operator of the farm and participates in 1940 in carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm.

Time of filing application.—Payments will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1941, and only to those persons who furnish required information and file prescribed forms within the respective time limits therefor.

Other farms in the county.—A person must make application for payment with respect to all farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940 or for money or materials advanced or labor performed in carrying out range-building practices. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made on ACP-69 and in accordance with instructions contained in ACP-70.

Appeals.—Any person has 15 days following his notice of any action of the county committee to file a written appeal asking for reconsideration. Any person having appealed to the county committee who is still dissatisfied may, within 15 days following his notice of the reconsideration, appeal to the State committee, whose action is reviewable by the Regional Director.

Applicability.—The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable to public domain, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other land in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the agricultural conservation association regarding allotments, payments, appeals, detailed specifications for soil-building practices, and other details of the program.

PART II. 1940 RANGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by carrying out range-building practices listed below, from January 1, 1940, through November 30, 1940, which are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution. Detailed specifications will be given to the operator for those practices which he selects for which further detailed specifications are necessary. The amount of payment which may be earned can not exceed the range-building allowance.

RANGE-BUILDING PRACTICES

Seedings

Practice (a).—Natural reseeding by deferred grazing: 75 percent of the range-building allowance, excluding that part which is computed for mountain meadowland, may be earned by withholding 25 percent of the range land from

grazing from the start of forage growth to seed maturity (such period to be of not less than 120 consecutive days between February 1 and July 31, 1940) and by performing supplemental practices prescribed by the county committee for which payment otherwise will not be made. If less than 25 percent of the range land in the ranching unit is deferred, a proportionate payment may be made. In any event, the payment for deferred grazing shall not exceed the value of supplemental practices performed which are designated by the county committee in accordance with instructions. On ranching units on which cattle or horses are grazed, the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock, except on those areas which the county committee determines in writing are sufficiently protected by natural barriers, other topographic features, or other methods to effectively protect the deferred area without being fenced. On ranching units used exclusively for grazing sheep or goats, the entry of livestock on the non-grazing acreage must be prevented by herding or by natural stock barriers. The remaining range land on the ranching unit must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. The practice of deferred grazing shall not be applicable on range land which normally is not used for grazing. The ranch operator must file WR-415 with the county committee, designating the area to be deferred, previous to the initiation of the practice. The deferred grazing unit may be used for grazing at the close of the specified period, but hay shall not be cut or seed harvested therefrom in 1940.

Practice (b).—Artificial reseeding: 20 cents per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2 per acre. For reseeding depleted range land, including mountain meadowland, with good seed of adapted varieties of range grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs.

Seed used for reseeding range land is restricted to those varieties of perennial grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs recommended for the locality by the Oregon Experiment Station or Extension Service and approved by the State committee.

Good seed of high germination and purity, free from weed seeds, shall be used, and the reseeded area shall be adequately protected.

The operator must indicate the source of the seed and present conclusive evidence of the amount and kind of grass or legume seeds used in performing this practice.

Erosion and Run-off Control

All soil-erosion and water-conservation measures developed for payment shall be solely for the purpose of conserving moisture and retarding soil erosion on range land. The use of mechanical water-conservation measures shall be limited to soil types that are porous enough to satisfactorily utilize the additional moisture from the application of these measures, and to the flatter slopes or locations where the diversion can be attained without undue expense. All erosion control measures shall be staked out by a competent person prior to institution.

Practice (d).—Contour listing, furrowing, or subsoiling: 2.5 cents per 100 linear feet. For listing, furrowing, or subsoiling range land, including mountain meadowland, on the contour. Written prior approval must be secured from the county committee and will be based on soil types and ground cover. Detailed specifications will be supplied the operator at the time the practice is given this prior approval.

No payment shall be made on the same acreage where a similar practice has been paid for under a previous program.

Practice (f) (1).—Spreader dams: 15 cents per cubic yard of material moved in the construction of earthen dams built on intermittent streams. The specifications applicable to practice (g) (Earthen tanks or reservoirs) shall apply where dams exceed 4 feet in height in respect to top width, freeboard, and side slopes.

Small spreader dams or dikes may be used either individually or in combination with larger spreader dams. Spreader dams will not be necessary on small watersheds where dikes can divert the water. Small dams or dikes shall be not less than 18 inches in height and shall have minimum side slopes of

2 to 1. The crown shall be not less than 1 foot wide. If the dikes are given a grade, the fall shall not exceed 4 inches per 100 feet of length. Protected openings should be made through the dikes according to topographic features to allow for uniform spreading of diverted water.

Under no circumstances shall payment be made for performance of this practice unless the diverted water is evenly distributed over the area affected and its return to the flood channel is retarded sufficiently to prevent further erosion.

Practice (f) (2).—Spreader terraces: 50 cents per 100 linear feet. Spreader terraces or diversion ditches for any purpose other than spreading of flood water will not qualify for payment. The ditch should be designed for nonerosive velocities and the grade used should ordinarily not exceed 4 to 5 inches per 100 feet of length. Ditches shall have a cross-section measurement of not less than 5 square feet at the point of diversion and 2 square feet at the discharge end. Openings made along the length of the ditch where the density of natural sod is not sufficient to spread water without erosion shall be adequately protected.

Stock-Water Development

Any practice under water development performed for payment shall supply ample water for the number of livestock using the adjoining range during its period of grazing and shall be solely to bring about such a distribution of livestock on the range as will conserve and restore the vegetative cover thereof, but shall not be used to impound water for irrigating purposes on cropland. Existing dams may be enlarged if recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee and must contribute to better range management. All construction shall be of a permanent nature and in accordance with approved specifications.

Any development of stock water on a ranching unit within a reasonable distance of any other watering place, which already provides adequate water to livestock using the adjoining range, shall not be approved.

Practice (g).—Earthen tanks and reservoirs: 15 cents per cubic yard of material moved not in excess of 5,000 cubic yards, and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 cubic yards, in a single development. For constructing reservoirs or earthen tanks with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

This practice shall not be approved on permanently running streams and shall be located, when possible, to take advantage of natural spillway facilities, protection from wave action and minimum fill requirements to achieve satisfactory reservoir capacity. Sites should not be approved in light sandy soil or in porous formations incapable of impounding water. Payment will not be made for building dams with a fill more than 10 feet in height unless the construction and specifications therefor are approved in writing by the State committee prior to institution.

Spillways, if not sodded or heavily grassed, shall be lined with brush mats, stone, wood, or concrete, except in heavy soils they may, upon specific approval by the county committee, be protected by a series of 2 or more concrete or rubble-masonry check dams bedded not less than 1 foot below the spillway floor and with wing walls to prevent end cutting.

Spillways shall be protected in accordance with approved specifications.

The minimum cross-section of spillway shall be 45 square feet, and the county committee shall specify the cross-sectional capacity of spillway for each dam, taking into consideration the soil type, slope, and size of drainage area above the structure, requiring a greater capacity where necessary. The free-board shall be not less than 3 feet. Dam slopes shall not be steeper than 3 to 1 on the upstream face and 2 to 1 on the downstream face.

A diversion channel from another drainage shall qualify for payment under this practice, provided such channel is constructed on a nonerosive grade and there is no possibility of its use for irrigation. Payment shall be made for excavated cross-section not in excess of 3 square feet.

Where the construction of a dam is not necessary to impound water and the topography of the land makes it possible to concentrate water in a pit

or earthen tank for livestock, and specifications for a dam and spillway are not applicable, payment will be made for excavating a pit or earthen tank, provided the excavation is made in a natural basin or in a relatively flat, wide drainage area.

Practice (h).—Concrete or rubble-masonry dams: \$6 per cubic yard of concrete or rubble masonry. For constructing concrete or rubble-masonry dams in rough or broken areas (where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the dam for irrigation), for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

The dams shall be located on a firm foundation that will insure stable support for the structures under all conditions.

Practice (i) (1).—Wells: \$2 per linear foot.

For drilling or digging wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters.

A dry hole shall not qualify. A mechanical lifting device other than a hand pump shall be installed and be in operation at the time of inspection. An existing well may be deepened to provide an additional supply of water adequate for the number of livestock on the adjacent range; but under no circumstances shall such performance be approved before measurements showing the depth of the existing well have been made and recorded with the county committee.

No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice, except as provided in supplemental practices performed in connection with deferred grazing. An artesian well shall not qualify under this practice.

Practice (i) (2).—Wells: \$1 per linear foot.

For drilling wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well with casing less than 4 inches in diameter will qualify for payment, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters.

The same specifications as for a well with 4-inch casing will apply, with the exception that no payment will be made for a well other than an artesian well under this practice if casing less than 2 inches is installed. An artesian well equipped with a cut-off device, when constructed according to specifications, will be approved, but a mechanical lifting device will not be required. No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice, except as provided in supplemental practices performed in connection with deferred grazing.

Practice (j) (1).—Development of natural watering places in soil: 30 cents per cubic foot of excavation, in soil or gravel, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

Springs or seeps shall be developed for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided.

Performance shall be in accordance with detailed specifications issued by the State committee.

Practice (j) (2).—Development of natural watering places in rock: 50 cents per cubic foot of excavation in rock provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

Specifications for this practice are the same as those for practice (j) (1).

Conservation of Range Land Through Elimination of Destructive Plants

Practice (q).—St. Johnswort: \$2 per acre of medium infestation of St. Johnswort eliminated by chemical or mechanical methods prescribed by the State committee.

This practice shall be approved only on tracts where the density of the St. Johnswort is such that the plant covers at least 40 square feet per acre.

Elimination of the plant shall be accomplished by grubbing below the ground surface deep enough to destroy the crown or by chemical treatment.

Payment shall not be made unless eradication of at least 90 percent of the established plants is accomplished.

Practice (r).—Sagebrush: 50 cents per acre of heavy infestation of sagebrush eliminated by railing, disking, or grubbing.

This practice shall be performed only where the degree of infestation shades the ground to such an extent that it crowds out and weakens the natural grass cover. On light soils payment shall be made only for the removal of sagebrush in strips leaving protective strips of sagebrush sufficient to prevent soil blowing.

This practice shall not be approved until a field inspection has been made and the acreage and density of destructive range plants determined.

The county committee may require artificial reseedling under practice (b) on the same acreage.

Practice (s).—Elimination of noxious plants by mowing: 25 cents per acre for the elimination of noxious plants by mowing.

Payment will not be made if the plants mowed are used for hay or sold for any purpose. Payment will not be made for mowing a greater number of times than the county committee finds is necessary. Payment will be made for mowing only such noxious species as are specified by the county committee with the approval of the State committee.

Fire Guards

Practice (t).—Fire guard: 5 cents per 100 linear feet.

For the establishment on range land of fire guards not less than 10 feet in width by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Payment will not be made if any fire guard is used in connection with controlled burning within the ranching unit.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The range-building allowance shall be 3 cents per acre of range land in the ranching unit plus 75 cents times the grazing capacity of the range land. However, the grazing capacity item shall not be calculated on more than one animal unit for each 10 acres of range land in the ranching unit, and the acreage item shall not be calculated on more than 60 acres for each animal unit of grazing capacity established for the ranching unit. The amount computed under this paragraph shall not be less than 10 cents times the number of such acres or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

In addition, in Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Walla-walla, Wasco, and Wheeler Counties, the range-building allowance shall include 35 cents for each acre classified as mountain meadowland in the ranching unit.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments under the 1940 Range Conservation Program shall be made only on those ranches with respect to which the county committee certifies that good range-management practices have been carried out during 1940 and only for such practices as are needed on the ranch to promote conservation and good range management.

Payment for range-building practices shall not exceed the range-building allowance computed for the ranch and shall be made for any practice only when performed in accordance with approved specifications.

No payment will be made where one-half or more of the total cost of a practice is contributed by a State or Federal agency; if less than

one-half of such cost is contributed by a State or Federal agency, payment at one-half the approved rate may be made.

All or any part of the payment for performance of range-building practices may be withheld if the applicant has employed any scheme or device that will deprive another person of a share of the payment to which he would have been entitled if the 1939 leasing arrangement had been in effect, or if any practice has been adopted which defeats the purpose of this or any previous range programs, or if the forage, tree growth, or watershed has been injured by overgrazing in 1940 on any range land under the control of the operator.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Range program provisions which are similar to those for agricultural conservation program.—Provisions of the range program with respect to claims, assignments, time of filing applications, increase in small payments, \$10,000 limitation, deductions for administrative expenses, appeals, availability of funds, and applicability are similar to such provisions in part I of this handbook.

Establishment of grazing capacities.—The grazing capacity of each ranch for which WR-415 is executed, which form must be filed in the county office before May 1, 1940, will be determined by a competent range examiner.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the county agricultural conservation association regarding payments, appeals, range-building practices, and other details of the program.

N. E. DODD.
Director, Western Division.